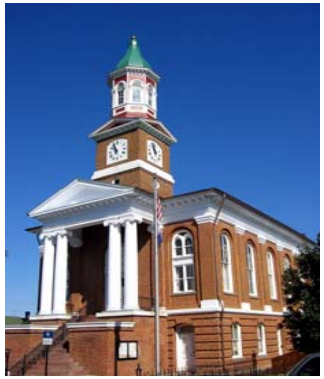
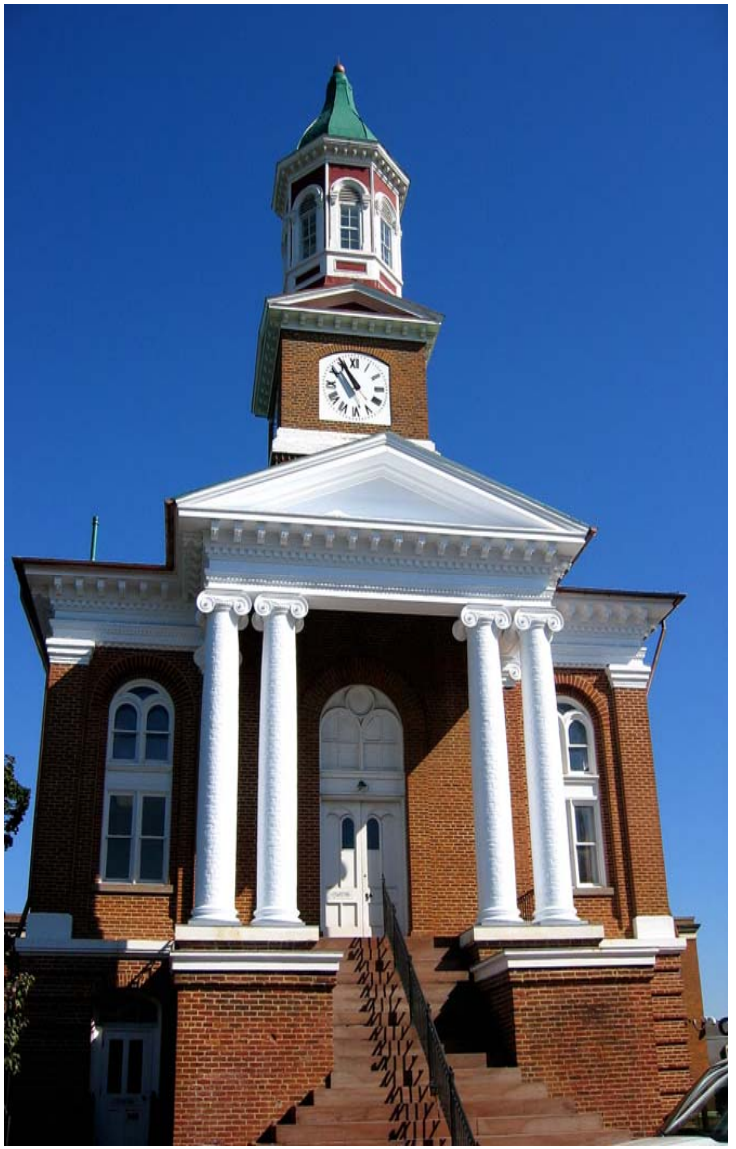
CULPEPER COUNTY DESIGN GUIDELINES





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Culpeper County Board of Supervisors

William C. Chase, Jr., Stevensburg District
John F. Coates, Salem, District
Sue D. Hansohn, Catalpa, District
James C. Lee, Cedar Mountain, District
Brad C. Rosenberger, Jefferson, District
Steve E. Nixon, West Fairfax, District
Steven L. Walker, East Fairfax District

Architectural Review Board

G. Russell Aylor, Jr.
David V. Lowery
Larry W. Aylor
Mary E. Foley
Robert J. Kenefick
Sanford Reaves, Jr.
Lucille Kite Price
Ian M. Phillips, Jr.
F. Dewayne Payne, Jr.

Culpeper County Executives

Frank T. Bossio, County Administrator

Culpeper County Department of Development

John C. Egertson, Planning Director
Grace G. Lowe, Planning Assistant
Samuel A. McLearen, Zoning Administrator

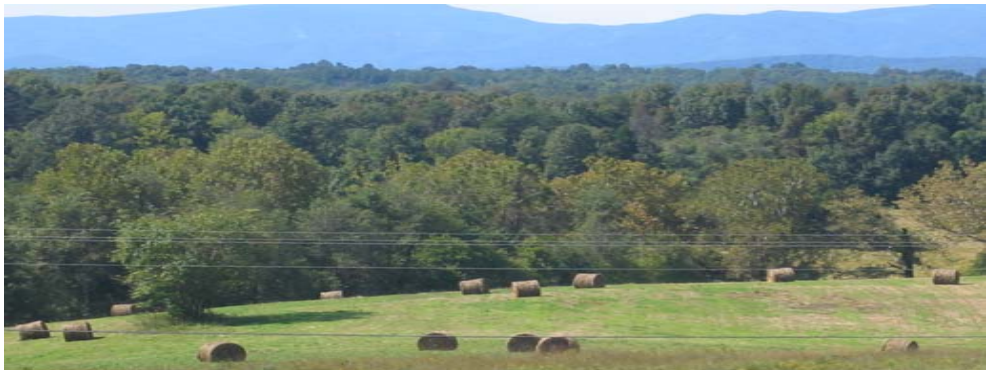


TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

Background

Section 15.2-2306 of the Code of Virginia authorizes localities to regulate the design of development along streets, roads, and highway providing access to significant historic structures and to cities and towns to insure that such development is compatible with the architecture of the historically significant landmarks, buildings, and structures to which these routes lead. These "entrance corridors" are to be designated by the locality. Locally designated Architectural Review Boards may undertake the review of development proposals within such corridors.

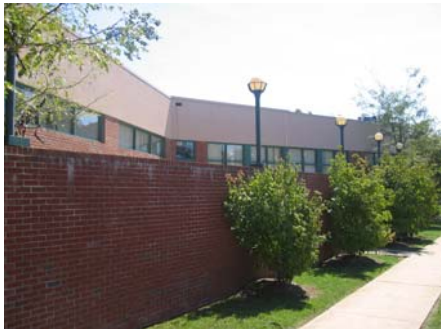
On July 1, 2002 the Culpeper County Board of Supervisors adopted Article 30 of Appendix A, the County Zoning Ordinance. This section is titled "Entrance Corridor Overlay District' and implements the authority described above. It specifically designates a number of "entrance corridors", establishes standards for the review of development proposed within the corridors, and creates a five member Architectural Review Board (ARB). The Board of Supervisors is also authorized to appoint members to the ARB an Architectural Review Board (ARB) and charge them with the responsibility of proposing and administering a set of Guidelines for development within the designated corridors.

Purpose

The goal of the regulation of the design of development within the designated entrance corridors is to insure that new development within the corridors reflects the traditional architecture of the area. Therefore, it is the purpose of ARB review and of these Guidelines, that proposed development within the designated entrance corridors reflect elements of design characteristic of the significant historical landmarks, buildings, and structures of the Culpeper area, and to promote orderly and attractive development within these corridors**.**

Note: Throughout these Guidelines, reference is made to their implementation by an ARB. Under the provisions of Article 30, the Zoning Administrator also has the authority and duty to enforce these Guidelines.

SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS



What projects must be reviewed by the Architectural Review Board?

If a proposed development project has the following characteristics the Culpeper County Architectural Review Board must review it:

The project is to be located upon a parcel which is within an “entrance corridor”, and

1. The project requires County approval of a site plan or approval of an amendment to an approved site plan before development can begin (generally, only commercial, industrial, conditional use, or multi-family development projects are required to have a site plan and, therefore, require ARB approval), or

2. The project requires a special permit from the Culpeper County Board of Supervisors because it involves outdoor storage or display within an entrance corridor street, or

3. The project requires a special permit, rezoning, or Comprehensive Plan amendment and the Culpeper County Board of Supervisors or Planning Commission have requested advice from the ARB before acting upon the proposal**.**

An entrance corridor includes all parcels that adjoin or are located within five hundred (500) feet of the right-of-way of a County road or highway designated in Section 30-2 of the Culpeper County Zoning Ordinance as an “entrance corridor street.” Appendix A contains a list of the current designations. In the case of reviews under item 1 above, the ARB must issue a certificate of appropriateness in order for the site plan to receive final approval and the project to commence. In the case of reviews under items 2 and 3 above, the ARB must make a non-binding recommendation to the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors. Under item 3 above, the Zoning Administrator must issue a Certificate of Appropriateness.

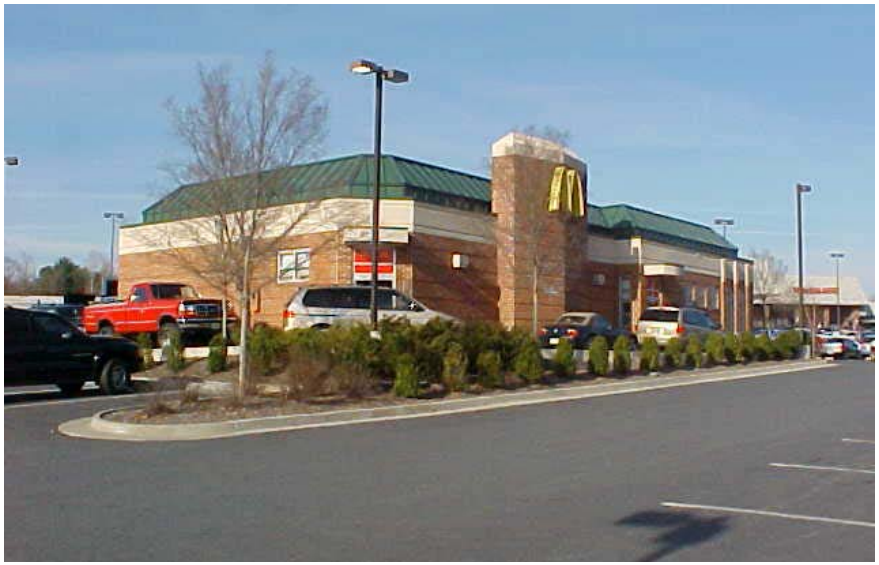
What is required to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Architectural Review Board?

Filing an Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness

The developer must submit an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to the staff of the ARB, which is located within the Culpeper County Department of Development. The ARB meets as needed. In order to be considered at a scheduled meeting the application and supporting documentation should be submitted to the staff at least two (2) weeks prior to such meeting. Appendix B lists the items that must be submitted with the application. An application form and further information about the review process can be obtained from the ARB staff.

Preliminary Conferences Review

It is recommended, but not required, that prior to filing an application the developer first request a preliminary conference with the ARB. Neither the developer nor the ARB is bound by the results of a preliminary conference, review however, the ARB will provide the developer with a written list of any suggestions discussed during a preliminary conference review, it is anticipated that incorporating these suggestions into a final application will save the developer time and expense. Information required for a preliminary conference review is minimal and is listed in Appendix B as well. Preliminary conferences reviews with the ARB should be arranged through the ARB staff. In some instances, the preliminary review may be all that is necessary.



Design Requirements

State law and County ordinance both require that the ARB approve only those proposals that reflect designs that are compatible with the historically significant architecture of the County and Town of Culpeper. It is not intended that proposed designs mirror existing historic structures in the area. Replication of such structures is neither required nor desired. However, developers proposing "trademark" designs can expect that significant modification will be required by the ARB before approval will be granted.
The guidelines that follow are intended to provide assistance to the developer in designing projects that will meet the design requirements of the ARB. In addition, Appendix C contains
pictures of historically significant structures in the area, and photographs of modern buildings, both in the area and elsewhere, which are considered compatible with these structures.

What is required for a review other than one required for approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness?

Review of development requiring a special permit because outdoor display is proposed within an Entrance Corridor shall require provision of the information required for a "preliminary review conference", or, in the discretion of the ARB staff such additional information, any of which would be required for the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. Any other reviews requested by the Board of Supervisors shall be accompanied by such information as shall be deemed appropriate by the ARB or ARB staff, including the information which would be required for the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.

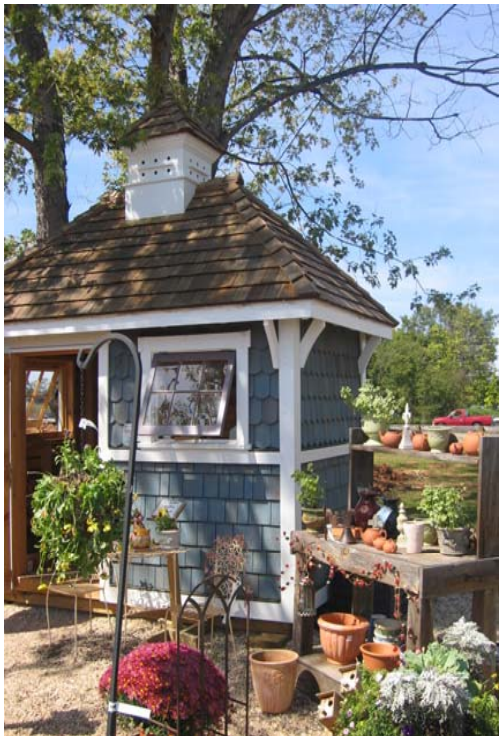
What appeal is available from decisions of the Architectural Review Board?

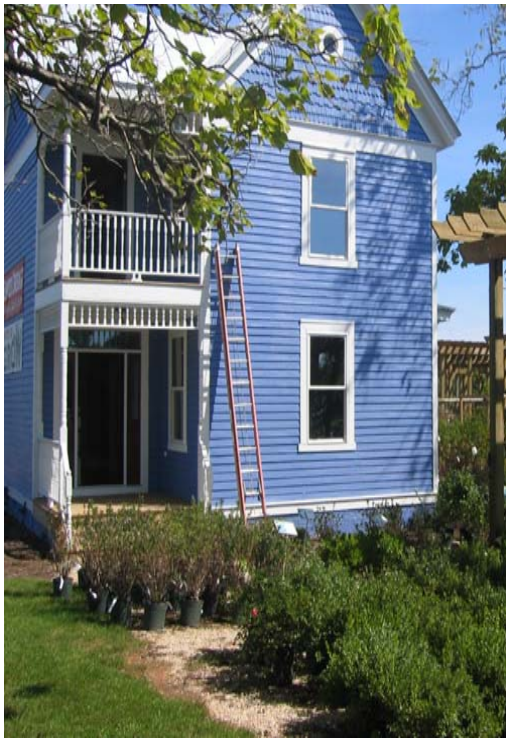
Provisions of a Certificate of Appropriateness, or the denial of a Certificate of Appropriateness may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors by making a written demand for such appeal to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors within ten (10) calendar days of the decision with respect to which the appeal is sought.

Recommendations of the ARB with respect to special permits, rezonings, Comprehensive Plan amendments, and preliminary conferences preceding application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, are not appealable because they are advisory only.

Decisions regarding the application or intent of Article 30 of the Culpeper County Zoning Ordinance establishing the Entrance Corridor Overlay District may be appealed to the Culpeper County Zoning Administrator.

DESIGN GUIDELINES -- GENERAL





Visitors to the significant historical sites in the Culpeper area experience these sites as ensembles of buildings, land, and vegetation. In order to accomplish the integration of buildings, land, and vegetation characteristic of these sites, the Guidelines require attention to five primary factors: compatibility with significant historic sites in the area; the character of the Entrance Corridor; site development and layout; signage; and landscaping.

Compatibility with significant historic sites:

New structures and substantial additions to existing structures should respect the traditions of the architecture of historically significant buildings in the Culpeper area. Photographs of historic buildings in the area that provide important examples of this tradition are contained in Appendix C.

The examples contained in Appendix C should be used as a guide for building design: the standard of compatibility with the area's historic structures is not intended to impose a rigid design solution for new development. The Guideline's standard of compatibility can be met through building scale, materials, and forms which may be embodied in architecture which is contemporary as well as traditional. The Guidelines allow individuality in design to accommodate varying tastes as well as special functional requirements**.**

Compatibility with the character of the entrance corridor:

It is also an important objective of the Guidelines to establish a pattern of compatible architectural characteristics throughout the entrance corridor in order to achieve unity and coherence. Building designs and signage should demonstrate sensitivity to other nearby structures within the Entrance Corridor. Where a designated corridor is substantially developed, the Guidelines require striking a careful balance between harmonizing new development with the existing character of the corridor and achieving compatibility with the significant historic sites in the area.

Site development and layout:

Site development should be sensitive to the existing natural landscape and should contribute to the creation of an organized development plan. This may be accomplished, to the extent practical, by preserving the trees and rolling terrain typical of the area; planting new trees along streets and pedestrian ways and choosing species that reflect native forest elements; insuring

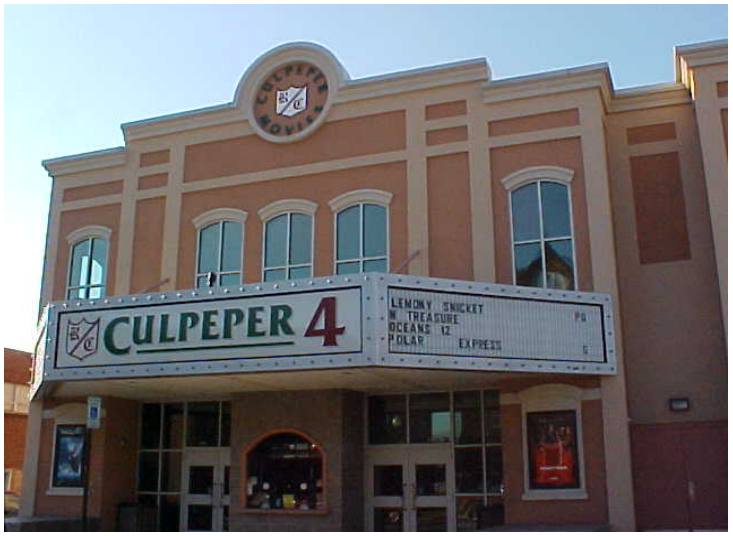
that any grading will blend into the surrounding topography thereby creating a continuous landscape; preserving, to the extent practical, existing significant river and stream valleys which may be located on the site and integrating these features into the design of the surrounding development; and limiting the building mass and height to a scale that does not overpower the natural setting of the site, or the Entrance Corridor.

Signage: Signage should be compatible with the architecture of the building it identifies. Colors and materials should be harmonious, and height should be limited as much as possible.

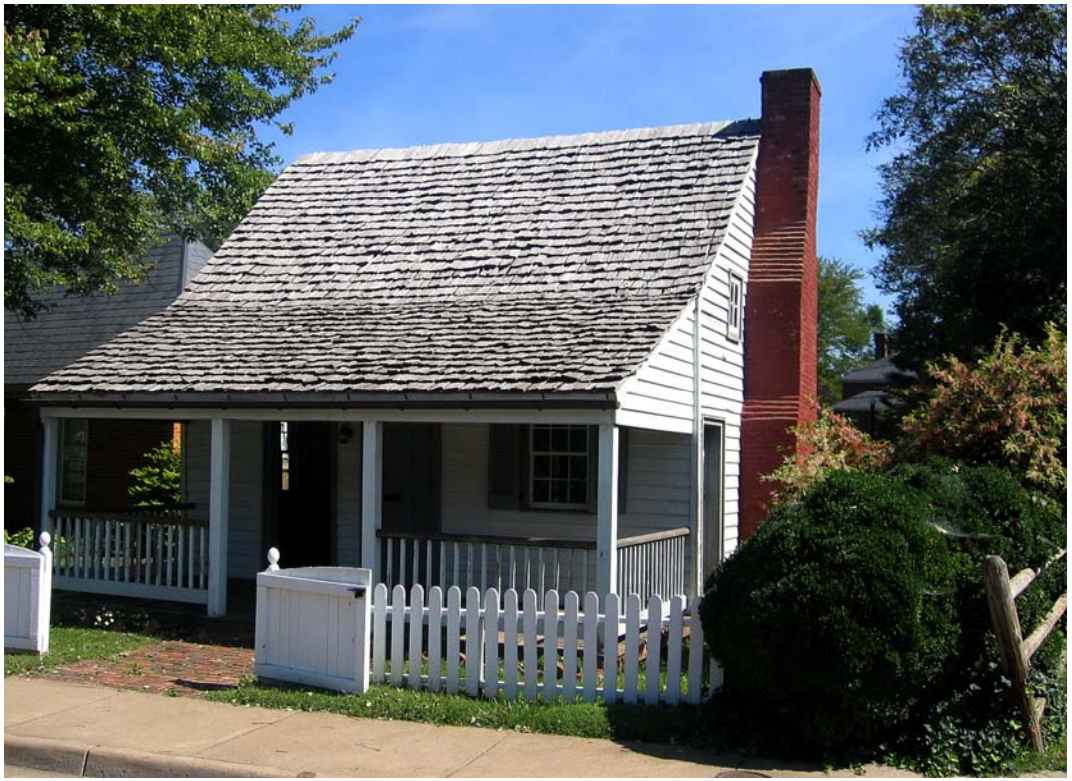
Landscaping:

The requirements of the Guidelines regarding landscaping are intended to reflect the landscaping characteristic of many of the area's significant historic sites, which are characterized, by large shade trees and lawns. Landscaping should promote visual order within the Entrance Corridor and help to integrate buildings into the existing environment of the corridor.

Continuity within the Corridor should be obtained by planting different types of plant materials that share similar characteristics. Such common elements allow for more flexibility in the design of structures because common landscape features will help to harmonize the appearance of development as seen from the street upon which the Corridor is centered.

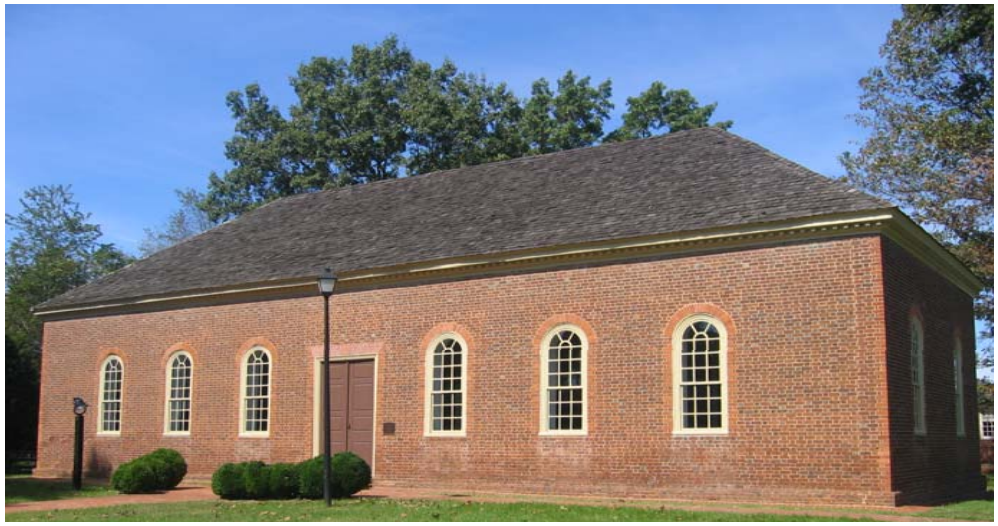


DESIGN GUIDELINES -- SPECIFICS



This section provides specific recommendations intended to achieve the goals described in the general design statement above.

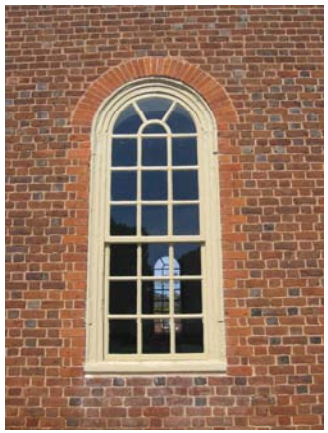
Compatibility with Historic Sites/Cultural and Scenic Resources/Tourist Corridors

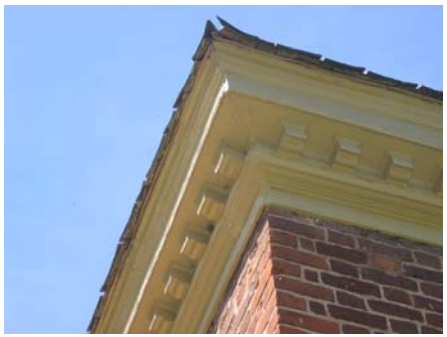


Compatibility with the character of the Entrance Corridor
Structure design

1. Building forms and features, including roofs, windows, doors, materials, colors and textures should be compatible with the desirable forms and features of the buildings in the area, exemplified by (but not limited to) the buildings described in Appendix C. The standard of compatibility can be met through scale, materials, and forms that may be embodied in architecture that is contemporary as well as traditional. The replication of important historic sites in Culpeper County is not the objective of these guidelines.

2. Buildings should relate to their site and the surrounding context of buildings.
Roof designs, especially for buildings less than 10,000 square feet, should be pitched. Mansard roofs and parapet walls may be utilized to conceal roofs with minimal pitch. Flat roofs are discouraged.

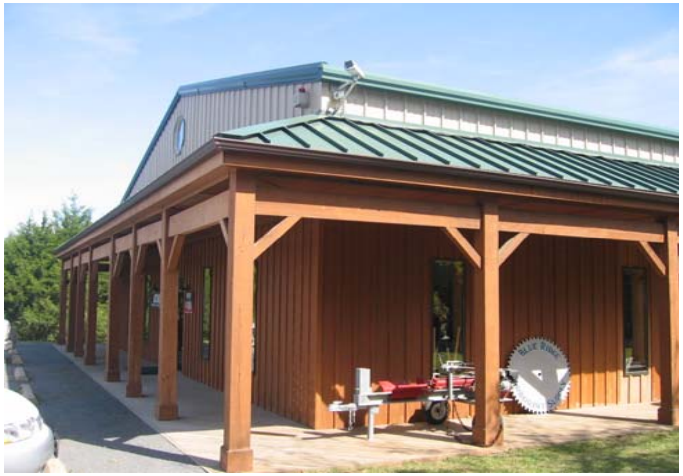




3. The overall design of buildings should have human scale. Scale should be integral to the building and the site design.

4. New buildings shall have generally complex exterior form, including design components such a windows, doors, and changes in roof and façade orientation.

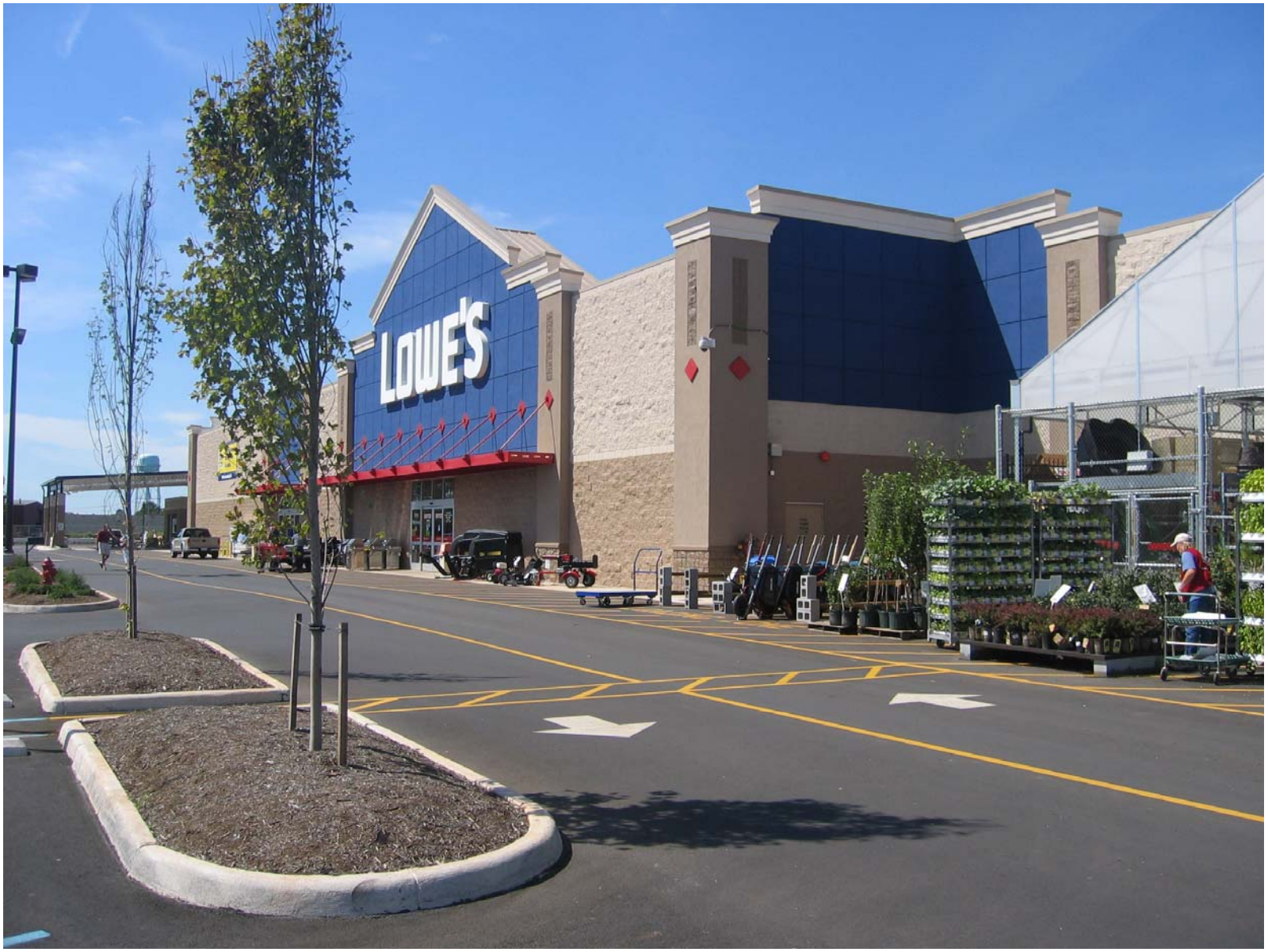
5. Architecture proposed within the entrance corridor should use forms, shapes, scale, and materials to create a cohesive whole. Building materials on exterior surfaces shall be brick, stone, stucco, wood siding, or vinyl or other siding designed to resemble wood siding. Concrete block and metal shall be avoided. Any material can be considered if mitigated. Large flat expanses of featureless wall shall be avoided.



6. Any appearance of “blankness” resulting from building design should be relieved using building design details or vegetation, or both.

7. Arcades, colonnades, or other architectural connecting devices should be used to unify groups of buildings within a development.

8. Trademark buildings and related features should be modified to meet the requirements of the Guidelines.



Accessory structures and equipment

1. Accessory structures and equipment should be integrated into the overall plan of development and shall, to the extent possible, be compatible with the building designs used on the site.

2. The following should be screened to eliminate visibility from the entrance corridor street:

   a. Loading area,

   b. Service areas,

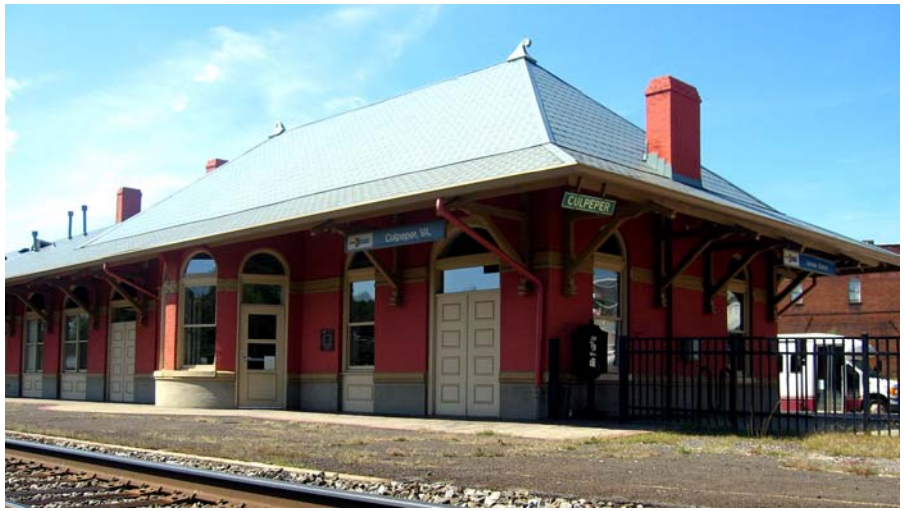
   c. Refuse areas,

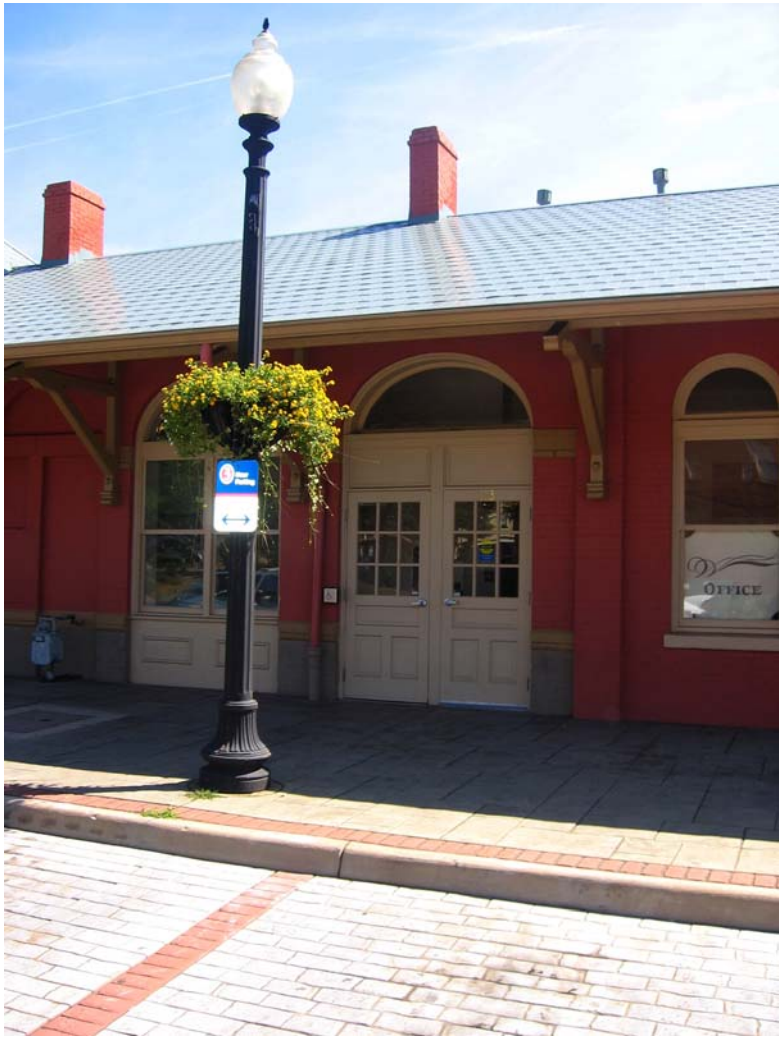
   d. Storage areas,

   e. Mechanical equipment,

   f. Above-ground utilities, and

   g. Chain link fence, barbed wire, razor wire, and similar security fencing and devices.





3. Screening devices should be compatible with the design of the buildings and surrounding natural vegetation and may consist of:

   a. Walls

   b. Plantings, and

   c. Fencing

4. Surface runoff structures and detention ponds should be designed to fit into the natural topography to avoid the need for screening.

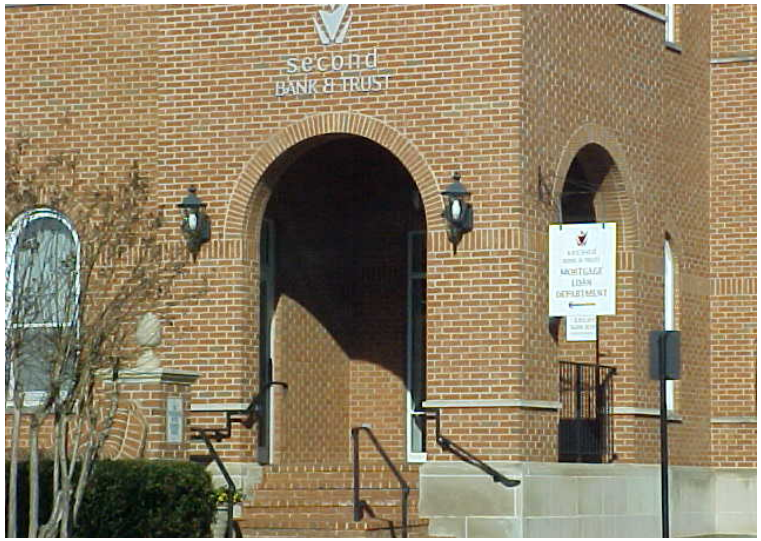
5. Large work area doors or open bays shall not open toward or face the highway.

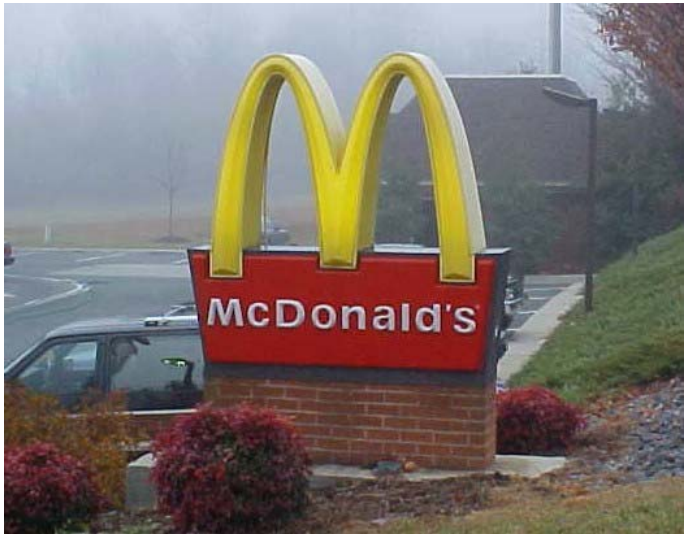
Lighting

1. Light should be contained on the site and not spill over onto adjacent properties or streets.

2. Light should be shielded, recessed or flush-mounted to eliminate glare; and

3. The light should achieve an incandescent effect.





Signs

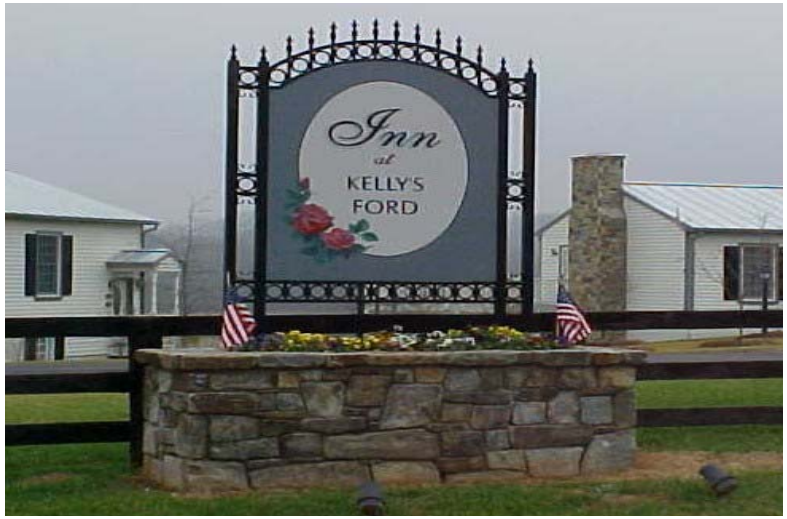
1. Signs located within the Entrance Corridor must conform to the maximum square footagerestrictions and setback requirements as outlined in the Culpeper County Zoning Ordinance. Sign height and design may be further restricted in accordance with the Guidelines.

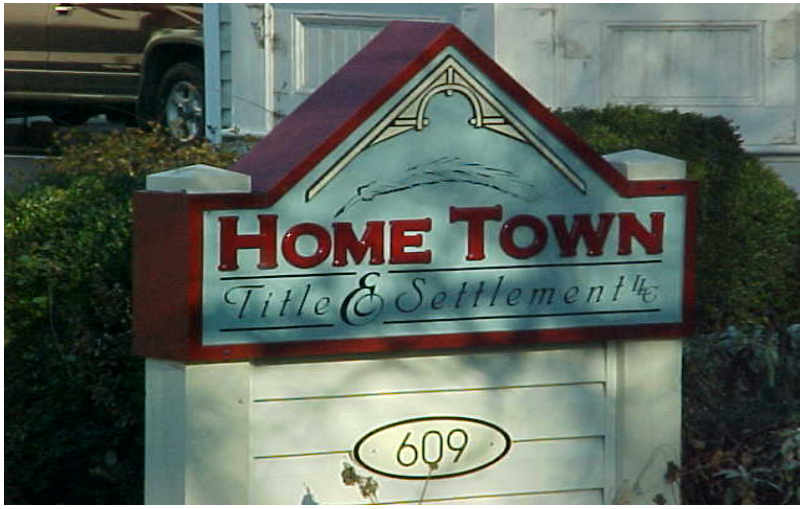
2. Material used in both sign and support structures should reflect the building being served by the sign;

3. Lighting should be shielded and not create a glare;

4. The structure of monument signs should not overpower the message portion of the sign; and

5. Sign colors should be harmonious with the building that they serve.





Landscaping

1. Landscaping along the frontage of Entrance Corridor Streets should include the following:

   a. Large shade trees should be planted parallel to the Entrance Corridor Street. Such trees should be at least 3½ inches caliper (measured 6 inches above the ground) and should be of a plant species common to the area. Such trees should be located at least every 35 feet on center

   b. Flowering ornamental trees of a species common to the area should be interspersed among the trees required by the preceding paragraph.

   c. In situations where appropriate, a three or four board fence or low stone wall, typical of the area should align the frontage of the Entrance Corridor Street.

   d. An area of sufficient width to accommodate the foregoing plantings and fencing should be reserved parallel to the Entrance Corridor Street, and exclusive of road right-of-way and utility easements.

2. Landscaping along interior roads:

   Trees should be planted parallel to all interior roads. Such trees should be at least 2 ½ inch caliper (measured six Inches above the ground) and should be of a plant species common to the area. Such trees should be located at least every 40 feet on center.

3. Landscaping along interior pedestrian ways:

   Trees should be planted parallel to all interior pedestrian Ways. Such trees should be at least 2½ inch caliper (Measured six inches above the ground) and should be of a species common to the area. Such trees should be located at least every 25 feet on center.

4. Landscaping of parking area:

a. Trees should align the perimeter of parking areas, located 40 feet on center. Trees should be planted in the interior of parking areas at the rate of one tree for every ten parking spaces provided and should be evenly distributed throughout the interior of the parking area.

b. Trees required by the preceding paragraph should measure 2 ½ inch caliper (measured six inches above the ground); should be evenly spaced; and should be of a species common to the area. Such trees should be planted in planters or medians sufficiently large to maintain the health of the tree and shall be protected by curbing.

c. Shrubs should be provided as necessary to minimize the parking area's impact on Entrance Corridor streets. Shrubs should measure 24 inches in height.

5. Landscaping of buildings and other structures;

a. Trees or other vegetation should be planted along the front of long buildings as necessary to soften the appearance of exterior walls. The spacing, size, and type of such trees or vegetation should be determined by the length, height, and blankness of such walls.

b. Shrubs should be to integrate the site, buildings and other structures; dumpsters, accessory buildings and structures; "drive thru" windows; service areas; and signs. Shrubs should measure at least 24 inches in height.

6. Plant species:

Plant species required should be as approved by the Staff based upon Generic Landscape Plan Recommended Species List and Native Plants for Virginia Landscapes List.

Site development and layout:

Development pattern

The relationship of buildings and other structures to the Entrance Corridor street and to other development within the Corridor should be as follows:

1. An organized pattern of roads, service lanes, bike paths, and pedestrian walks should guide the layout of the site.

2. In general, buildings fronting the Entrance Corridor street should be parallel to the street. Building groupings should be arranged to parallel the Entrance Corridor street;

3. Provisions should be made for connections to adjacent pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems.

4. Open spaces should be tied into surrounding areas to provide continuity within the Entrance Corridor.

5. If significant natural features exist on the site (including creek valleys, steep slopes, significant trees or rock outcroppings), to the extent practical, then such natural feature should be reflected in the site layout.

6. The placement structures on the site should respect existing views and vistas on and around the site.

Site Grading

1. The site grading should respect the existing topographic characteristics of the site and blend with adjacent properties.

2. Site grading should not change the basic relationship of the site to surrounding conditions;

3. Steep cut or fill sections are generally unacceptable;

4. Cut and fill slopes should be rounded (minimum ten foot radius) to meet adjacent conditions;

5. No grading, trenching, or tunneling should occur within the drip line of any trees or other existing features designated for preservation in the final certificate of appropriateness.

6. Areas designated for preservation in the final certificate of appropriateness should be clearly delineated and protected on the site prior to any grading activity on the site. This protection should remain in place until completion of the development of the site;

7. Preservation areas should be protected from storage or movement of heavy equipment within this area;

8. Natural drainage patterns (or to the extent required, new drainage patterns) should be incorporated in to the finished site to the extent possible.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD GUIDELINES FOR FUEL PUMP CANOPIES

1. Fuel pump canopies may be required to provide customers with protection from the elements and to provide lighting levels required for dispensing fuel. Such fuel pump canopies are functional elements of present-day gas/convenience stores and their character and appearance shall reflect a minimalist design consistent with that function.

2. Fuel pump canopies shall be the smallest size possible to offer protection from the elements. Canopies shall not exceed the sizes identified in “Standards for Fuel Pump Canopies.”

3. The size of the canopy fascia and canopy support columns shall be in proportion to the overall size of the canopy structure. The fascia shall not exceed 36” in total height, including any accent bands.

4. Canopy fascias and canopy signage shall not be illuminated.

5. Lighting of fuel pump canopies shall be of the lowest level that will provide safe dispensing of fuel. All canopy lighting shall be flush-mounted and shielded, downward directed, and shall not emit light above the horizontal plane.

6. Canopy related elements, including fuel dispensers, support columns, spandrels, planters, etc., shall be compatible with the character of the building and site and shall not be used for advertising.

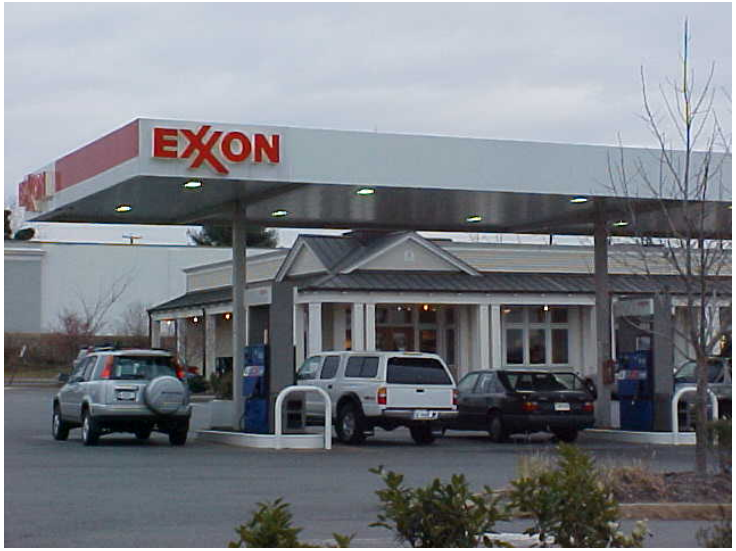
7. The architectural elements of a building should not be altered to reflect trademark canopy design.

8. Canopy fascias shall be limited to the use of one principal color, with ARB review.

9. Colors, materials, forms, and detailing may be used to coordinate canopies with a site, its building(s), and structures.

10. Innovations such as “pitched roof” designs should be encouraged.

11. Fuel pump canopy applicants should refer to “ARB Standards for Fuel Pump Canopies.”



APPENDIX A

Entrance Corridor Overlay District

Entrance Corridor Overlay Districts are established;

a. To the full depth of all parcels of land in existence on the adoption date of Article 30 of the Zoning Ordinance which are contiguous to the rights-of-way of the following Entrance Corridor streets in Culpeper County; or

b. To a depth of five-hundred (500) feet from the rights-of-way, whichever shall be greater, along the following Entrance Corridor streets in Culpeper County.

U.S. Route 211
Virginia Route 229
U.S. Route 522
U.S. Route 15
U.S. Route 29
U.S. Route 15-29
U.S. Route 15-29 Business (Town Corporate Limits to 15-29)
Virginia Route 3
Virginia Route 615 (Orange County Line to Route 522)
Virginia Route 614 (Route 615 to Route 721)

APPENDIX B

Preliminary Conference

The Preliminary Conference should be the first step in the site plan approval process. To save time and money this review is encouraged prior to application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The ARB requests a minimum of information and investment for this initial review.

Submittals required for the preliminary conference:

a. Sketch or photograph of proposed buildings,

b. Culpeper County Tax Map and Parcel number, and

c. Any other material which the applicant believes will make the preliminary conference more productive.

Certificate of Appropriateness

A Certificate of Appropriateness is required prior to final site plan approval.

Submittals required for final site plan approval

a. Preliminary site plan including small groups of existing trees of any size, indicated by common name, approximate caliper and location;

b. Elevations of all facades visible from the Entrance Corridor;

c. Three dimensional sketch of all buildings visible from the Entrance Corridor;

d. Cross section if necessary of the site from the Entrance Corridor illustrating:

- Existing topography
- Proposed topography, vegetation, and building;

e. Samples of building materials proposed;

f. Photometric lighting plan and lighting details;

g. Description of how the proposal complies with the Guidelines.

Submittals required for a Certificate of Appropriateness for a sign:

a. Scale drawing illustrating size and shape;

b. Explanation of the proposed sign, including the following information:

- Materials
- Colors
- Method of lighting proposed
- Lettering, style and size
- Method of support for sigh;

c. Justification for any requested deviation from the Guidelines.

APPENDIX C

The following list contains properties that serve as examples for architecture and site design proposed within the Entrance Corridor Overlay District. The list contains historic buildings as well as more recently constructed buildings. The majority of the buildings are located within Culpeper County and the Town of Culpeper.

The buildings as noted above are either historically significant or serve as examples of architecture compatible with historically significant buildings in the Culpeper area and serve as examples of shapes, structures, materials, colors, textures, site development, and the integration of site and structure which are encouraged by these guidelines.

It should be recognized, however, that replication of these examples will not necessarily result in the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the Architectural Review Board because each building site and its context is unique.

APPENDIX D
NATIVE PLANTS FOR VIRGINIA LANDSCAPES

LARGE SHADE TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer platinoides	Norway Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut
Aesculus carnea	Horse Chestnut
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Japanese Katsura Tree
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Gingko biloba	Gingko (male species)
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffee Tree
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
Quercus phellos	Willow Oak
Quercus robur	English Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Sophora japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree
Tilia Americana	Littleleaf Linden
Tilia cordata	Silver Linden
Tilia tomentosa	American Linden
Ulmus hollandica	Groenveldt Elm
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
Zelcova serrata	Japanese Zelcova

MEDIUM SHADE TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Amelanchier Canadensis	Serviceberry
Carpinus betulus	European Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Cercis Canadensis	Eastern Redbud
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Crataegus crus-galli	Cockspur Thorn
Crataegus laevigata	Paul's Scarlet English Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn
Halesia monticola	Mountain Silverbell
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Raintree
Malus varieties	Crabapple
Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree
Prunus varieties	Cherry
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
Sassafras albidium	Sassafras
Styrax japonica	Japanese Snowball
Syringa amurensis	Japanese Tree Lilac
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw

SCREENING SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy abelia
Eleagnus augustifolia	Russian Olive
Ilex cornuta “Bufordii”	Burford Holly
Ilex Fosteri	Foster Holly
Ilex “Nellie R. Stevens”	Nellie Stevens Holly
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet
Osmanthus heterophyllus	Holly Olive
Photinia frazeri	Red Tip Photinia
Prunus laurocerasus “Schipkensos”	Schip Laurel
Viburnum rhytidophyllum	Leatherleaf viburnum

SCREENING TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Cedrus atlantica “Glauca”	Blue Atlas Cedar
Cedrus deodara	Deodara Cedar
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson Cypress
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magno
Pinus nigra	Australian Pine
Pinus strobes	Eastern White Pine
Taxus baccata	Irish Yew
Taxus cuspidate	Upright Japanese Yew
Thuja occidentalis nigra	Dark American Arborvitae
Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock

STREET SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Abelia “Edward Goucher”	Pink Abelia
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia
Berberis thunbergii	Red Japanese Barberyy
Buxus sempervirens	Common American Boxwood
Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia
Euonymus alata	Winged Euonymus
Fprsythia varieties	Forsythia varieties
Ilex cornuta	Dwarf Burford Holly
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Ilex glabra	Inkberyy
Ilex “Nellie R. Stevens”	Nellie R. Stevens Holly
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine
Juniperus varieties	Juniper varieties
Leucothoe catesbaei	Drooping Leucothoe
Mahonia bealei	Leatherleaf Mahonia
Myrica cerifera	Wax Myrle
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo
Photinia fraseri	Redtip Photinia
Prunus laurocerasus varieties	Laurel varieties
Pyracantha coccinea	Orange Layland Firethorn
Pyracantha “Lowboy”	Orange Lowboy Firethorn
Rhododendron varieties	Azaela varieties
Spiraea varieties	Spirea varieties
Taxus varieties	Yew varieties
Viburnum varieties	Viburnum varieties

TREES

SMALL DECIDUOUS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Cercis Canadensis	Eastern Redbud
Crataegus spp.	Cockspur Hawthorn
	Downy Hawthorn
	Washington Hawthorn
	Green Hawthorn
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Amelanchier Canadensis	Serviceberry
Chioanthus virginicus	Fringetree
Ilex deciduas	Possumhaw
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
Rhus typhina, glabra	Various Sumacs
Prunus spp.	Carolina Cherry laurel
	Beach cherry
	Plum Cherry
	Wild Red Cherry
	Common Chokeberry

LARGE DICIDUOUS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Betula nigra	River Bircha
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress
Nyssa sylvatica	Black/Sour Gum, Black Tupelo
Tilia Americana	American Linden, Basswood
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood, Red Maple
Acer rubrum	Mockernut
Carya spp.	
Carya spp.	Shagbark

	Pignut
Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Celtis laevegata	Sugar Hackberyy
Cladrastus lutea	Yellowwood
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore
Liquidamber syraciflua	Sweetgum
Quercus spp.	White Pak
	Swamp White Oak
	Southern Red Oak
	Shingle Oak
	Chinkapin Oak
	Water Oak
	Scarlet Oak
	Chestnut Oak
	Post Oak
	Willow Oak
Magnolia spp.	Cucumber Tree Magnolia
	Umbrella Magnolia
	Sweetbay Magnolia
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar

EVERGREEN TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar
Quercus virginiana	Live Oak
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly
Pinus spp.	Virginia Pine
	Loblolly Pine
	Shortleaf Pine
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock
Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock

SHRUBS

DICIDUOUS

Callicarpa japonica	American beautybush
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra
Fothergilla major	Fothergilla
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel
Sambucus Canadensis	Elderberry
Cornus sericea	Gray Dogwood
Rhododendron spp.	Redtwig Dogwood
Calycanthus floridus	Deciduous Azaleas
Vaccinium spp.	Carolina allspice
Viburnum spp.	Highbush Blueberry
	Sugar Huckleberry
	Gooseberry
	Mapleleaf Viburnum
Viburnum spp.	Arrowwood
Rosa Carolina	Pasture Rose
Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Myrica cerifera	Southern Waxmyrtle
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel

VINES

Clematis virginiana	Virginsbower, Clematis
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Creeper
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Yellow Jessamine
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle

GROUNDCOVERS

Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac
Mitchella repens	Patridgeberry
Epigaea repens	Trailing Arbutus
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen
Hypericum	St. Johnswort
Wild Flowers	Violets, Trilliums, etc.
Ferns	Resurrection, Christmas etc.
Grasses	